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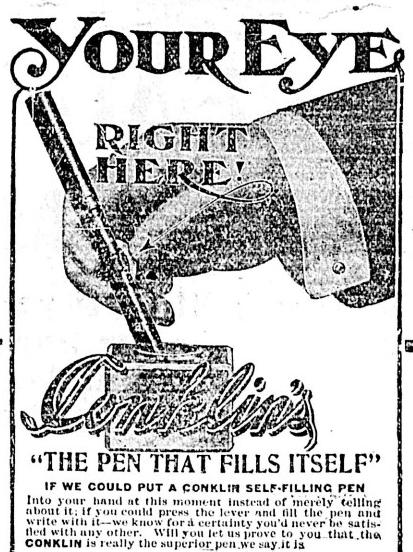
The Daily Colonist.

VOL. XCI., NO. 90.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1904.

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Let us give you a practical demonstration of its advantages.
THREE KINDS, \$3, \$4 and \$5 EACH. THREE PRICES

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NEVER HAVE BEEN BEATEN IN OFFICIAL CONTESTS,

FAST CUTTING!

EASY RUNNING!

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Agents: The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

MELROSE FLOOR PAINT

Extra hard and quick drying. A 50c. tin is sufficient for a border round an ordinary floor.

J. W. Mellor Co., Ltd., 78 Fort St.

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Pure Ceylon Tea of the Finest Growth,
Grown and Packed on Buwalla & Mukelana Estates.
One Pound Lead Packets, Covered in Jute.
Sold by All Leading Grocers.

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WATSON'S AN INSPIRING
DUNDEE SPIRIT.
A WHIFF OF HEATHER.
WHISKY.
HUDSON'S BAY CO., Agents

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
of Liverpool, England.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

General Agents for British Columbia.

Go to Hastie's Fair for Your Household Wares

"Tis the most economical place to buy. We mark all our goods in figures plain. The reason 'tis not hard to explain. 'Tis because our price is at the bottom.

Hastie's Fair, 77 Government Street

New Grass Seeds!

A complete Line of Specially Selected Grass and Clover!
Seeds just arrived. Prices Low. Quality the very choicest.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

Kuropatkin In Command

Heart of the Czar Made Glad at His Arrival at the Front.

Will Review the Mukden Troops and inspect Port Arthur.

Striking Picture of the Former Defenceless Condition of Naval Base.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—"I shall feel relieved when General Kuropatkin assumes command," remarked the Emperor yesterday at the Winter Palace.

Tonight His Majesty received telegrams not only announcing the General's arrival, but bringing the news that the work of the mobilization of the Manchurian army was completed.

It is understood that tomorrow Gen-

habitants and the garrison, it is added, gave an enthusiastic reception to the visitors.

This capture, however, is not confirmed in official circles. The departure of naval reinforcements from the Baltic will leave a fairly strong squadron of coast defence and other ships to protect the Russian European coast.

TO PROTECT PRESIDENT.

Washington, March 26.—The senate committee on judiciary today ordered a favorable report on a bill to protect the President of the United States. Several bills have been under consideration by both senate and house committees since the assassination of President McKinley, different bills passed both houses in the Fifty-seventh congress, but the two houses could come to no agreement.

DANIEL SULLY.

New York, March 26.—Daniel Sully, the failed speculator, said today that acting on the advice of a friend he had secured personal counsel to whom the prosecution of a suit against Edwin Hawley could not be in any sense disastrous. John R. Doe Passini is the attorney selected by Sully to represent him in the prosecution of the Iowa Central and the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroads and one of the capitalists whose names have been mentioned recently as the backers of the Sully bull campaign. Mr. Sully gave out a formal statement setting forth his reasons for securing personal counsel.

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Feeling For The Japanese

Russian Commander Reports An Affair of Outposts Towards Ping Yang.

The Cossack Patrol Reveals the Presence in Force of the Enemy.

Admiral Makarov Gathers His Ships together and Hunts For Togo.

St. Petersburg, March 27.—A telegram from Vice-Admiral Alexeiff has been received by the Emperor dated Mukden, March 25. It gives a report from General Mistchenko, as follows: "At 11 o'clock in the morning of March 23rd, I sent two sooths to re-meet, in order to ascertain whether they carry contraband of war. If the report is official, Russia will immediately protest against it in violation of the international agreements covering the canal.

FIRE AT FORT WILLIAM.

Fort William, March 26.—Snelgrove & Widdington's storehouse was damaged by fire this morning—the loss being principally to hay and flour by water.

SERIOUS FLOODS.

Little Falls N. Y., March 26.—Both the West Shore and the New York Central are tied up tonight by washouts at Fort Plain and Ilion. No trains are running tonight on the Mohawk valley, the tie up being the most serious that has occurred in years.

QUIET AT NEW CHIANG.

New Chwang, March 20.—The establishment of a French vice consul for the protection of French property and citizens, and also of certain transferable Russian securities, has contributed to further the tranquility of New Chwang in the event of the Japanese occupation or Russian reoccupation.

HITCH AT SUEZ CANAL.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—The Russian authorities have been privately informed that the Egyptian government proposes to exercise supervision over ships other than warships passing through the Suez canal, in order to ascertain whether they carry contraband of war. If the report is official, Russia will immediately protest against it in violation of the international agreements covering the canal.

Invitation To Newfoundland

With French Shore Difficulty Out of the way, an Opening for Federation.

Canada to Make Immediate Approaches to the Ancient Colony.

Topographical Surveyors Leave Soon to Determine the Alaskan Boundary.

Ottawa, March 26.—The announcement that cordial understanding has been reached between the governments of Great Britain and France over the long-standing French claim which paves the way for a resumption of negotiations looking to the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion. In official circles the London report is confirmed that the government will make immediate approaches to the government of the ancient colony with a view to a federation agreement. If this can be arranged about Newfoundland will have four senators and ten members in the Commons.

The Citizen today got a judgment with costs against a local hotel keeper named Byers who sued the newspaper for alleged libel because it called him "Poo Bah."

The Canada Gazette announces the disallowance of chapter 14 of the British Columbia statutes last year relating to development of oil fields carried on under franchises granted by private acts.

A party of topographical surveyors will leave Ottawa in about a month's time to act jointly with American geological surveyors in marking the Canadian-Alaska boundary. Commissioners King and Tiftman will visit the Yukon later in the season.

Horrible Work Of A Polygamist

London Fiend Marries Eight Times and Murders Three Wives.

British Metropolis Shocked By a Rival of "Jack the Ripper"

London, March 26.—Public interest continues to be largely absorbed in the extraordinary developments following the suicide of a man named George Crossman. On the night of March 23rd, Crossman, who was living in the respectable suburbs of Kensalriff, killed himself to avoid arrest by the police, whose suspicions had been aroused regarding the contents of a trunk which Crossman was sending away from his house.

On opening the trunk the body of a woman was found encased in cement. An investigation proved that she was murdered about six months ago, and that she was one of Crossman's eight wives. Five of his wives were traced and found alive, and one is dead and two are missing. The identity of the body found in the cement cannot yet be ascertained on account of decomposition and injury to the skull which had been split by an axe or some other instrument. The police believe it possible that the investigation may prove that Crossman adopted a similar method in ridding himself of other superstitious wives, of which it is suspected he may have had several who have not yet been traced.

During luncheon on the Hohenzollerlina, King Victor toasted Emperor William, saying: "My people and I recognize and love your Majesty as a faithful and sure friend. The bonds which for so many years have united our states to one another will have given the strongest guarantee of European peace. They should so remain."

The King concluded with drinking the health of Emperor William, the Emperor and the German nation.

Emperor William replied: "The idea of the triple alliance is engraven in an ineffaceable manner on the minds of our subjects. The alliance has become for our people a blessing and for Europe a sure bulwark of peace, under the protection of which the peaceful developments of the nations will continue without interruption."

While the King was driving from the station to the harbor a man pushed through the crowd and approached the carriage, trying to hand a petition to the Emperor. It was observed that the man was a Chinese, and that he was holding a letter addressed to the Emperor. The letter was taken to a police station where the prisoner was identified as an ex-policeman, who on the occasion of a former visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Naples was arrested as an anarchist.

MINE LIAO RIVER.

Washington, March 26.—The Russian government has notified the United States government that it has moved the mouth of the Liao River. This was supposed to be neutral territory, but the action of Russia puts it within the field of hostilities.

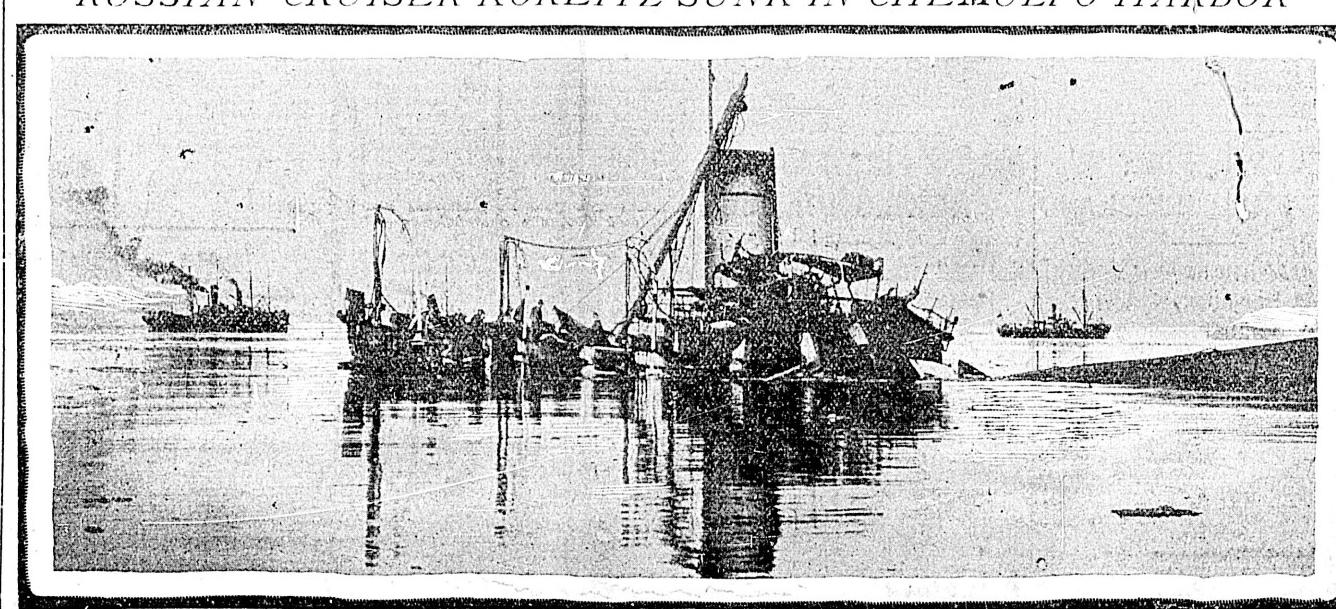
AN ANTI-CHINESE DEMONSTRATION

Hyde Park Scene of Demonstration Against Government's Policy.

London, March 26.—A Liberal-Radical demonstration, in which about twenty thousand persons took part, against the introduction of Chinese labor into South Africa, was held in Hyde Park this afternoon. The procession, including trades unions, labor societies and religious bodies, with bands and banners bearing anti-government inscriptions, paraded the west end of London and assembled in the park, where the crowds were addressed from various platforms by Messrs. Crook, Birrell, Balfour and Sheldon, all members of parliament; Sir Harry Johnston, Dr. Clifford and others. The meeting passed off without any disturbances.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

New Chwang, March 26.—It is understood that negotiations are about to begin, through Peking, for the purpose of arranging wireless telegraph communication with Port Arthur from a small rocky island off Chefoo, acquired by France. The purpose is to obtain information regarding the Japanese fleet transports and to guard against the isolation of Port Arthur. It is impossible to maintain telegraph communication in the "no man's land" from New Chwang.



From the above photograph, which was taken shortly after the battle, it would appear that the ill-fated ship has been broken in two amidships, as while her smokestack and a marked angle to the other portions showing above water.

JAPAN TO ASSIST ISOLATED REFUGEES

Seeks Release of Six Hundred on the Isle of Sakhalin.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—The Japanese government, through the United States embassy, has requested Russia to despatch a Japanese vessel to help the Japanese staff at Turukhien, island of Sakhalin, with 600 refugees, to return to Japan. Many of the latter are represented to be suffering from lack of food, coal, half a million pounds of tea and six Russian merchantmen lying in the harbor. As the Japanese failed to do so the Russians at once minded the approaches. The haste with which the work was performed being the cause of the disaster to the Yenisei, many of the mines being badly laid, one of which the protected cruiser Boyarin struck during a fearful storm. The

correspondent says the Japanese force could easily have captured the place and destroy enormous stores of coal, half a million pounds of tea and six Russian merchantmen lying in the harbor. As the Japanese failed to do so the Russians at once minded the approaches.

It is rumored here that the Russian forces may not withdraw to the strong line of defense prepared at Feng Huang Cheng if General Kuropatkin decides he can get together a sufficient number of men to make a stand at the Yalu river advisable.

Important news is drifting to the Russian capital by mail. A letter from Port Arthur draws a striking picture of the defenseless condition held the Japanese staff at Turukhien, island of Sakhalin, with 600 refugees, to return to Japan. Many of the latter are represented to be suffering from lack of food, coal, half a million pounds of tea and six Russian merchantmen lying in the harbor. As the Japanese failed to do so the Russians at once minded the approaches.

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Togo Said to Be Off Chefoo

**St. Petersburg Receives Advices
From Far East of Japanese
Fleet.**

**Alexeff's Order For More Guns
Was Not Promptly
Attended to**

St. Petersburg, March 26.—It is understood that General Pulitzon will succeed General Sakaharoff as chief of staff of the military district at Turkestan.

According to information at the admiralty, a Japanese squadron is now off Chefoo.

General Kosich, commanding at Kuzan, Russia, has issued a general order that the troops under command be prepared for fighting, as they form the next reserve to be called to the Far East.

A report which has been circulated that General Alatadov, chief assistant of ordnance to the Grand Duke Michael, has been banished to a small and remote military post in the Caucasus is not true, but it is true that the Czar is dissatisfied with some of the conditions existing in the ordnance department and that General Alatadov has been given a commission to inspect certain fortresses. The General is now in Sebastopol, and his work at St. Petersburg has been turned over to the Grand Duke Sergius Michaelovitch.

According to the best information obtainable, Viceroy Alexeff had requested a supply of quick-firing guns in January, but the request was not promptly forwarded to General Alatadov, who is in charge of the gunners' corps. Two weeks of artillery, each consisting of 180 men, with horses, guns and ammunition, left St. Petersburg for the Far East tonight.

Proclamations issued by General Verezon, who is in command at Vladivostock, have been received at St. Petersburg. They urge the people at Vladivostock to remain, but add that only those who will be allowed to stay who have 432 rubles and less should be sent back enough to last eight months.

All Chinese and Koreans who are without occupation have been ordered to depart. Persons who start untrue and alarming reports will be court-martialed. Lootting is strictly prohibited.

Persons interfering with the railroad telegraph will be punished with death, and the same punishment will be meted out to Chinese bandits who are caught stealing.

A special communication from the foreign office under the presidency of Professor De Martens, professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg, is drawing up regulations for the treatment of prisoners of war.

The commission is doing its utmost to render the regulations as humane as possible. They will be based substantially on those in force at the time of the Russo-Turkish war. They cover four main points:

1.—The conditions under which prisoners will be held within the zone of operations.

2.—The methods of the transfer of prisoners to points of concentration and for despatch to European Russia.

3.—Provisions for quartering prisoners.

4.—The feeding of prisoners. They will receive the same rations as Russian troops, and during their parole will be allowed to live in private quarters. All valuables found on prisoners will be registered and kept for them. A list of prisoners captured will be posted by the general staff, and the names of the dead will be communicated to the foreign office for the information of relatives.

The text of the Emperor's message to Viceroy Alexeff, notifying him of the appointment of General Kuropatkin to the command of the Russian troops in the Far East and of Vice Admiral Makarov to command the fleet at Port Arthur, not only clearly defines the latter's position, but specifically announces Russia's aim. The message follows: "The importance of the impending struggle, which is intended to finally assure the predominance of Russia on the shores of the Pacific ocean, and foremost in the Far East, is so great that your Excellency, to transfer your residence to a more central position, for instance Harbin or some other place of your choice, I have found it expedient to send to your assistance General Kuropatkin, for the direction of the land forces, with the rights of army commander, and Vice Admiral Makarov, for the direction of the sea forces, and the rights of fleet commander. I am convinced that the appointment of these independent responsible commanders-in-chief will enable you as my Lieutenant to discharge the difficult and historic task which has fallen to your lot."

LIFE AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

Ample Supplies of Food, but People are Seeking Safer Quarters.

Vladivostock, March 26.—The supplies of provisions on hand here assure the safety of food at peace prices even though the operations of the Japanese and the overflowing of rivers may cause difficulty in provision for war. The Koreans had laid up stores of cabbages, onions and turnips for the winter, but these were not used and are now being sold cheap. The attempts of minor dealers to raise prices was followed by repressive military measures. There are many empty lodgings in this city. Nikolai has been chosen as my Lieutenant, to transfer your residence to a more central position, for instance Harbin or some other place of your choice. I have found it expedient to send to your assistance General Kuropatkin, for the direction of the land forces, with the rights of army commander, and Vice Admiral Makarov, for the direction of the sea forces, and the rights of fleet commander. I am convinced that the appointment of these independent responsible commanders-in-chief will enable you as my Lieutenant to discharge the difficult and historic task which has fallen to your lot."

**ICE LEAVING
THE LIAO RIVER**

Opening of Navigation on Manchurian River Makes Russians Wary

New Chwang, March 26.—The Liao river became navigable today and shipping agents have received notices of the departure of the vessels from ports along the entire coast of China for New Chwang. The Russian military authorities have issued an order regulating shipping at this port. The order prohibits all shipping vessels from anchoring five and a half miles below the port and can proceed into the harbor only between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., after undergoing an examination of passengers and cargoes. Merchants are protesting against this order in the hope that ships will be permitted to anchor within two miles of the foreign settlement before submitting to an examination by the authorities.

Although further compromising the rights of the neutrals, the surveillance of all ships passing by the mines is considered by the authorities a necessary military precaution.

ESTABLISHING A POSITION AT ANTUNG

Russians Erect Many Forts About Korean Town—Difficulties of Transport.

Ouray, Colo., March 26.—Chas. Moxham, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was arrested here today on a charge of deserting the American flag. He was started for Telluride. It is said that some of his friends, armed, have started from another direction and will try to intercept him and release him if possible. One party is said to be under the leadership of President McLean, of the Ouray Miners Union.

President Moyer was arrested on a warrant sworn out by M. A. Wood, of Telluride, the alleged deserter of the American flag. He was seized by soldiers and this week's issue is confiscated. It is alleged that this paper has been inciting the strikers to violence. The miners' commissary department, which is in charge of the strikers' funds, are in the same building. The soldiers placed a padlock on the door and a large number of strikers were locked inside the building. An armed picket was stationed outside. As this was one of the three days of the week on which supplies are issued to the strikers and their families, some hardships were entailed. A thorough search for firearms of the strikers' camp in the bottoms was made today by soldiers. The only weapons found there were one shotgun, one toy rifle, a revolver and fifty shells.

Major Hall has established a press censorship.

THE BOLD MAKAROFF.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—The Empress has received the following from Vice-Admiral Makarov, under date of Port Arthur, March 26th: "I have the honor to report to Your Majesty that I left Port Arthur today with battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats in order to make a reconnaissance of some adjacent islands."

DAN DALY DEAD.

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ANGRY AT FRANCE.

New Pope's Criticism of Affairs Causes Annoyance.

Paris, March 26.—The protest which the French government submitted to the Vatican against France was not in the form of an official note, but was written by M. Nisard, the ambassador of France at the Vatican to the Papal Secretary of State Merry Del Val. Whether anything will follow the submission of the protest is not yet decided, but it is expected that the protest will suffice to give formal expression to the government's disapproval of the Pope's language.

Information from government quarters show that the members of the Sacred College are much divided over the Pope's utterances, some regarding them as most unwise and uncalled for. It also appears that the cardinals were completely taken by surprise, as the Pontiff had not given any intimation of his intention to criticize France.

The incident is regarded as showing the new Pope's tendency to carry out his personal ideas irrespective of the views of the Sacred College,

MORE TROUBLE ON LAKE BAIKAL

The Ice Railway Now Has to Be Abandoned And Sleighs Used.

Paris, March 26.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Echo de Paris has had an interview with General Ivanoff, an assistant of Prince Khilkoff, who is the head of the Russian system of military railroad communications, and who is returning to St. Petersburg after having seen that the construction of the railroad around Lake Baikal is in such shape that he can relinquish personal supervision of it. General Ivanoff says Prince Khilkoff will return to the Far East when he has rested. He also says it is true that the sun's heat, despite the low temperature, is effecting the surface of the ice on Lake Baikal, and that consequently the rails of the railroad will soon be removed and sledge transportation resumed until the ferry, capable of bearing a whole train, is able to work with the assistance of ice breakers, which will be in the early part of April.

WEEKLY REPORT FROM ROSSLAND

Greater Activity In Developments at Kookeny Mining Camp.

Rossland, B. C., March 26.—The past week was somewhat uneventful in connection with the mining industry, although on all sides are reports of enhanced activity in developments and exportation of estimated results attending these efforts. Additional activity is predicted as soon as the snow goes, which will be in a few days. Further railroad construction to various mines is intimated.

John Carlson, aged twenty-four, broke his neck at the Le Roi mine today. He was employed on a timber gang at the hundred-foot level and stepped into the ore chute connecting with the 300-foot level. He was found at the foot of the chute, immediately after he was expiring. Deceased came here from Coeur D'Alene four years ago, and was married two months ago. An inquest is now in progress.

Shipments from the Rossland mines for the week ending tonight were: Le Roi, 5,501; War Eagle, 1,175; Centre Star, 1,500; Kootenay, 3,500; Juneau, 2,000; Le Roi No. 2, 965; White Bear, 75. Total, 9,869 tons for year to date, 110,119 tons.

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TURMOIL IN COLORADO.

Western Federation of Miners' Officials Stirring up Strife.

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Royalty's Doings At St. Petersburg

Empress Enjoys Moonlight Drives Through By Ways of Capital.

Czar is Solicitous That all Petitioners Have A Hearing.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—The Russian capital is rapidly nearing spring. Along the Neva still recalls winter, but the ice will go out with a rush within a fortnight. The war seems to have been forgotten as St. Petersburg prepares for the holiday of palm week, which begins tomorrow.

The whole city is talking about the recent midnight drive of the young Empress around the capital. Her Majesty does not limit her徘徊 to the quiet and fashionable boulevards, but visits most of the out-of-the-way suburbs, where the appearance of the imperial carriage creates consternation. The police are purposely not warned of these expeditions in order to avoid any appearance of premeditation. The Empress is always accompanied by her eldest sister, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, who is fond of going among the people, freeing herself at every opportunity from the trammals of etiquette. The drive through the quiet moonlight streets was thoroughly enjoyed by the Empress as a pleasant relief from the arduous labors of sewing and working to provide comforts for the soldiers in the Far East. The Grand Duchess Elizabeth is a favorite of the Muscovites on account of her domestic virtues. She invited the merchants of Moscow to dinner, addressing them in their patois, and gave them a sumptuous repast with her own hands. She talked upon their wives and drank tea with them, although she dislikes that beverage.

The present action was for breach of trust against the trustees, on the allegation that the sale to Boucherat was really a sale to the defendant Colgarripe, and that the terms of the will of Mrs. Camusso were violated. The defense claimed that the burden of proof was on the trustees to prove that the sale was indeed made prior to the 1st September, 1885.

Mr. Davis submitted that beyond all question the will had been struck by Mr. Monteith, which balaunce was only some £100,000, the terms of which had already been published. The evidence on both sides as to the value of the business was gone into, and his lordship said that the overwhelming evidence of the defendant's witnesses showed that the business was even less valuable as a going concern than Mr. Monteith's report stated. He was of opinion that the sum paid for it was adequate. The trustees had many things to think about, and on the whole realized a very fair amount under the circumstances.

His lordship said that, in his opinion, the documentary evidence proved that Mrs. Camusso was mistaken when she swore that the sale of the business took place either at the end of January, 1885, or the beginning of February, 1885, as no receipt for interest had been produced to show that any payment for interest had been made prior to the 1st September, 1885.

He therefore ruled that the defendant was bound and upright, and that told the truth, which he did, in his evidence that he had told Mrs. Camusso that he would go into the shop and give her \$30 per month and take \$50 for looking after interest for her.

He also ruled that Boucherat bought for himself from the executors, and that the intention was communicated to Mrs. Camusso as soon as it was resolved upon and agreed to by her. He said he quite believed that it was understood that Colgarripe would go into the business himself, and that that materially helped the sale.

He therefore dismissed the action.

SUPREME COURT CASE IS DISMISSED

Hon. Justice Irving Gives Judgment in Camusso vs. Colgarripe, etc.

Yesterday morning the Supreme court trial, Camusso et al vs. Colgarripe et al, was resumed before Mr. Justice Irving. On Friday the counsel for the defense addressed his lordship on behalf of their respective clients, viz., E. Y. Bodwell, K. C., for J. Colgarripe, and E. A. McPhail, K. C., for the Erb estate.

Before hearing E. P. Davis, K. C., his lordship asked for some information regarding the payment of interest, which he said, the receipts did not bear out the contention of either party respecting the rise in the rate of interest. This was explained by showing that the sum of \$1,181 was withdrawn from the business in 1888 for Mrs. Camusso to build a house.

Mr. Davis then addressed his lordship.

Mr. Davis submitted that beyond all question there was an understanding between Colgarripe and Boucherat that the latter should buy the Camusso interest and the former take it over.

He claimed also that the burden of proof was on the trustees, as indeed it was so admitted by Mr. Bodwell, and it was on the Erb estate to prove that the sale was indeed to Colgarripe.

Mr. Davis then went into the matter of the partnership agreement between Boucherat and Camusso, and said that it had been proved in evidence that one month after the death of Camusso a balance had been struck by Mr. Monteith, which balance was only some £100,000, the terms of which had already been published. The evidence on both sides as to the value of the business was gone into, and his lordship said that the overwhelming evidence of the defendant's witnesses showed that the business was even less valuable as a going concern than Mr. Monteith's report stated. He was of opinion that the sum paid for it was adequate. The trustees had many things to think about, and on the whole realized a very fair amount under the circumstances.

Moana Had a Pleasant Trip

The Canadian Australian Liner Reaches Victoria Last Night From South.

Brings Large List of Passengers and But Very Little News.

R. M. S. Moana, 4,000 tons, Captain Carey, of the Canadian Australian Line, came to her berth at the ocean docks at 11 o'clock last night, after a very pleasant and entirely uneventful run via Brisbane, Suva and Honolulu, having left Sydney on March 3rd. Amongst her passengers were Messrs. H. B. and H. J. Cambie and Gordon McIntyre, of Vancouver, returning from trip to the Australasian colonies. The Moana had no freight for Victoria and sailed for Vancouver this morning at 1 o'clock.

The passengers made eager enquiry for war news as soon as the steamer drew up at the dock, and were disappointed at learning that there was nothing doing.

The following are the passengers and freight list of the Moana:

First saloon—Major and Mrs. Payne, Mrs. and Miss Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Ramsay and four children, Mr. Campbell, Miss E. M. Menzies, Messrs. T. N. and S. McEvitt, P. Dorrington, Neve Collier, D. Read, P. E. Salmon, Bassett, McClearey, H. B. Cambie, H. J. Cambie, T. De Sevoyer, G. McIntyre, Second saloon—Mr. and Mrs. P. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harris, Rev. Jesse Taylor and wife, Miss Dora Taylor, May Taylor, Mrs. J. A. Hiltz and child, Mrs. S. A. Wize and child, Mrs. Pratt, Miss Beving, Miss R. Harris, Miss E. Moore, Mrs. and Miss Sage, Capt. A. W. Whittlesey, Messrs. A. H. Scoulard, J. N. Williams, N. LeRoy Tracy, R. L. Craft, W. B. Griffin, J. Lilburn, T. Taylor, George McGregor, A. S. Harris, J. H. Woodward, A. L. Thompson, C. S. Allen, D. Dunlop, Alexander Rae, George McConnell, C. O'Brien, William Crowley, H. C. Taylor, Eric Taylor, J. Brown, C. H. Poole, S. Mathis, C. H. Stein, A. B. Bean, George Hyde. There was also a large number of steerage passengers.

A NAVAL ATTACK.

Torpedo Boat Evades Guards at Esquimalt and Escapes Harbour.

At 6 o'clock last Friday evening one company or battery from the barracks marched to Esquimalt. One-half company was posted at the naval yard, the other half company at Rod 144, thus commanding the entrance to Esquimalt harbour.

After dark torpedo boat No. 39 advanced with lights out from the open sea, to attempt the passage of the entrance unobserved by the defenders. Favoured by an intense gloom and a sea almost free from ripples, the torpedo boat stole noiselessly into the entrance, and thence, without attracting any attention, into the harbour. It was impossible to see anything on the water without a searchlight, and the sombre color of the torpedo boat blended perfectly with the sea and night, while her engines made no noise that could be heard ashore. In actual war she could have wrought terrible damage in the harbor.

BONAVENTURE ARRIVES.

New Cruiser-on-Satin Reaches Esquimalt Yesterday Morning.

After a voyage of three months, the gallant vessel of notable incidents, the second class cruiser Bonaventure, arrived yesterday morning from Plymouth. On her return she passed at the naval yard, the other half company at Rod 144, thus commanding the entrance to Esquimalt harbour.

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Captain Robert G. Fraser, Lieutenants Henry R. Gifford, George D. Ward, Hugh D. Macrae, Eric L. Wharton; Eng. Hugh D. Macrae, Eric L. Wharton; Eng. Com., William E. Mendus; Chaplain, Rev. Samuel Anderson; First Surgeon, George Hewlett; M.D.; Surgeon, Percy L. Ling; Surgeon, John E. Grubbel; Sub-Lieut., Captain A. P. Macrae; Eng. Sub-Lieut., Edward G. Cole; Assistant Paymaster, William H. Hughes; Gunners, John Macduff, Walter F. Williamson; Boatswain, William A. Collins; Carpenter, Robert Irvine; Artificer, Albert P. Lambert.

MARINE NOTES.

The ship Porterviel, now laying at Bellin's wharf at the marine slip, is expected to enter the drydock Monday morning. The Porterviel has just received a new foretopmast.

The tug Lorne left yesterday for Qualicum sound to bring the steamer Queen City to Victoria for the winter.

The steamer Dunraven arrived last evening from the northern British Columbia ports. She brought down 4,000 cases of salmon from the Skeena canneries. She had beautiful weather all the way. It was pretty cold in the North where she left.

The C. P. R. steamer Tartar leaves on Monday for the Oriental ports.

The Canadian-Australian liner Moana is due to leave for the Australian ports again on April 1st.

The steamer Tees is alongside the C. P. R. wharf being refted for traffic.

The steamer Orter brought over a lot of cattle from the Fraser last night.

COMING WEST.

One of the Eastern dailies very often met throughout the West is the Toronto News. This paper comes under the management of Mr. J. S. Willson who has been a year or two and has since been connected on independent political lines.

This paper contains 12 pages daily, with 12 extra pages on Saturdays. It covers the news of the day in an adequate and attractive manner. Events in political and parliamentary circles are fully and accurately reported, while special attention is paid to the West and its problems. Public questions are fairly and intelligently reviewed in the editorial columns. Few papers have been more widely quoted, editorially, during the past few months, and the News is rapidly attaining an extensive circulation among thinking people in all parts of Canada.

The general price of the News in the West is \$1.00 a year. Needless to say, the paper is now going into many Western houses. A sample copy may be obtained for a postcard, but the surest way to see the News is to send \$1.00 to the News, Toronto, and have the paper come every day for a year.

COMFORT FOR THE AGED.

Judging from the letters of people in years there is no medicine which makes promptly free them of their pains and pangs and insures regularity of the liver, kidneys and heart.

Even when all other means have failed old people can turn to this great medicine with full assurance of relief and cure.

SPORTING NEWS.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The Garrison Win.

Yesterday afternoon the last of the provincial championship local series of games was played at the Work Point barrack grounds between Victoria and the Garrison team. The former were without the services of Lieut. Lewis at centre forward, Baker the star basketball player of Victoria West filling the position. The game started on time, in brilliant sunshine and before a military and civilian, Mr. Fred Richardson acted as referee.

All the scoring was done in the first half, the Garrison kicking towards the canteen end.

Shortly after the kick-off Grimes put in a header which completely beat Jones and notched the first goal for the Garrison.

Shortly afterwards Menzies equalized and the excitement began to be intense. Not long after Menzies' goal, Foote, centre half, fouled the ball inside the penalty area, and although the referee let the game go on for some two minutes he gave the Garrison the penalty kick, which Grimes easily converted into a goal.

The next goal scored was the effort of the game and was the result of a foul committed by Scott. Paley, the captain, Jones never had a ghost of a show to stop it and the success was greeted by rounds of cheers by Garrison and supporters and opponents alike. This finished the scoring for the match, though both sides missed easy chances to score again during the first half.

The second half was fast and good football was put up by both teams, and though the Victorians attacked again and again the forwards seemed unable to score. The attacks lacked vim and the shooting at the goal was conspicuous by its absence.

On the other hand the Garrison forwards played a magnificent game and it was due to the speed and defiance of Gould, Green and Jones that no goals were not scored. General tactical putting up a grand game and some of his kicks were superb. One, particularly, which nearly scored from midfield. The ball just dropped wide and had it been a few feet further in would have bothered Worrall to stop it.

It would be an excellent scheme in future to amalgamate the Victoria team into one good eleven for the provincial championship series, and have Victoria and the Garrison at this end and Nanaimo and Ladysmith at the other. By so doing a really representative team could be put in the field by Victoria and much more interest would be taken against them.

War Photograph.—The Colonist reproduces on its first page this morning the first photograph received by any newspaper on the continent of America depicting an incident of the terrible fighting in China, a few weeks ago, the sinking of the Russian cruiser Kortez. It was forwarded from the Far East by the Colonist's correspondent at the front and arrived yesterday on the steamer Tacoma.

Floras Defeat Ladysmiths.

The Flora Association team defeated the strong Ladysmith eleven by two goals to 1 at the Caledonia grounds yesterday afternoon after a fast and exciting game.

Lient. Lewis played in great form at centre forward and scored both goals for the winners. His efforts were ably seconded by Anson, on the right wing. Bingham played a fine half back game and Wahl, in the full back, was a veritable stonewall. For Ladysmith, the centre forward, with the star, 11, scored the only goal for his side with a beautiful shot. The full backs were good, but the forwards did not combine enough. The Floras deserved their victory as their combination and all-round work were superior to their opponents.

H. Jasper, of Esquimalt, acted as referee. He disallowed one goal, which Anson secured, saying the sally was off-side. Lient. Lewis got the ball and ran to Anson, who completed the goal, the goalkeeper and the decision were a very strange one. Anson also beat the goalkeeper on another occasion, but one of the backs hit the ball. A penalty was given, but nothing resulted from it.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Floras Fails to Appear.

The Victoria boys turned out at Bellin's hill yesterday afternoon expecting a good game with the Flora fifteen, but to their great disappointment the sailors failed to put in an appearance.

WRESTLING.

Two Feathers in Fine Form.

Last evening at the A. O. U. W. hall Chief Two Feathers wrestled his third match during the week and seemed to do worse for his battles on the mat. He had undertaken a pretty tough proposition, viz. to wrestle Bob McMillan and win three out of five falls, and at one time, after the second bout, it looked anybody's game. However, his defeat only stirred him up to even greater deeds, and he won the third and fourth bouts in short order and with the fourth the match.

A good wrestling match had been arranged for Jacob's Hall. Two Feathers' manager, who challenged fifteen men and soldiers to put them all down inside of one hour, actually did so.

It appears that one of the best of them, Green, sprained his wrist during the day and because he could not come the rest would not. Therefore after waiting for over half an hour, D. A. McMillan informed the audience of his failure to keep the engagement, and Anson secured, saying the sally was off-side. Lient. Lewis got the ball and ran to Anson, who completed the goal, the goalkeeper and the decision were a very strange one. Anson also beat the goalkeeper on another occasion, but one of the backs hit the ball. A penalty was given, but nothing resulted from it.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

Therapion.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospital by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Veilpau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THE RAPION NO. 1.

In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, supressing injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stone, and other serious diseases.

THE RAPION NO. 2.

For impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blisters, pain and swelling of the joints, seconday syphilis, etc., with the exception of the scrofulous, for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thereby eliminates every poison matter from the body.

Carless Workman.—Through the gross carelessness of one of the men engaged on the wires yesterday the five month old child of Mrs. Wilkins, 52 Pandora street, met with a nasty accident, which might very easily have proved fatal. Mrs. Wilkins was at the corner of Government and Fort streets wheeling the baby in a carriage, when the postman who was dropping a letter in Dixon entrance. She is making this port her headquarters. The Indian part of the population of this town have started out for spring salmon which will be coming in large quantities before long. These fish generally follow the salmon, and the latter are already making their appearance in large numbers.

Caseless Workman.—Through the gross carelessness of one of the men engaged on the wires yesterday the five month old child of Mrs. Wilkins, 52 Pandora street, met with a nasty accident, which might very easily have proved fatal. Mrs. Wilkins was at the corner of Government and Fort streets wheeling the baby in a carriage, when the postman who was dropping a letter in Dixon entrance. She is making this port her headquarters. The Indian part of the population of this town have started out for spring salmon which will be coming in large quantities before long. These fish generally follow the salmon, and the latter are already making their appearance in large numbers.

THE RAPION NO. 3.

For nervous exhaustion, invigorated vitality, increased strength, removing causes of early error, excess, residence in the unhealthy climate, &c.

It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THE RAPION NO. 4.

As a specific for the cure of scrofulous.

It is sold by all druggists.

SOLD BY LYMAN BROS. & CO., LTD.

Price \$1; postage 4 cents.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. C. Little, 404 Symington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, is the manufacturer of Dr. Chase's Ointment, a certain and absolute cure for each and every species of rheumatism, bleeding and protruding joints, the manufacturers in the daily press and can use it.

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

Fire Agents.

Manchester Assurance Co.

SWINERTON & GIDDY

102 Government Street.

Piles.

To prove to you, that Dr.

Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every species of rheumatism, bleeding and protruding joints, the manufacturers in the daily press and can use it.

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

Fire Agents.

Manchester Assurance Co.

SWINERTON & GIDDY

102 Government Street.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

To prove to you, that Dr.

Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every species of rheumatism, bleeding and protruding joints, the manufacturers in the daily press and can use it.

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The Rhodes Scholarships

Superintendent Robinson Receives Complete Instructions as to Procedure.

Names of British Columbians Finally Entered For Examinations.

Yesterday Superintendent Robinson of the Department of Education, received from the secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Trustees in London, England, the following interesting matter, which will be read with no little attention here, as five young British Columbians have announced themselves as candidates for the splendid prize of successful effort.

The conditions of eligibility are not onerous or numerous.

The British Columbia committee have not yet selected the place where the examinations will be held, but in all probability

it will be found that the candidates will be invited to come to Victoria.

The forms for the signature of the persons who shall superintend the examinations testifying that everything has been carried out with honorable fairness are also in the hands of Superintendent Robinson. The names of the candidates who are definitely announced as entrants for these scholarships are as follows:

Henry R. Bray, son of Mr. Marshall Bray, general agent, Nanaimo. Now in his third year at Toronto University.

F. G. T. Lucas, Kaslo, B. C. A graduate of Toronto University.

W. A. Donaldson, son of Mr. Donaldson of the Board of School Trustees, Vancouver City. Has completed his second year at Vancouver College.

Israel Rubinowitz, Vancouver, now in his fourth year at McGill University, Montreal.

E. K. Debeck, son of Mr. Debeck, Indian agent, Alert Bay, Vancouver Island, has completed his second year at Vancouver College.

The following are the recommendations of the Trustees to the several committees: Dear Sir.—I am sending you, under separate cover, copies of a memorandum which contains the suggestions of the Trustees in regard to the selection of a Rhodes scholar from your province for the present year. The Trustees hope that they may count upon the assistance of yourself and the other members of the Committee of Selection appointed for your province, to give effect to their recommendations. They will have to depend upon you to fix a place for holding the qualifying examination which will be most convenient for candidates from all parts of the province, and to give due notification of the time and place of the examination to the candidates. They must also ask you to name a suitable examiner, who will see that the examination is conducted with entire fairness and impartiality. The certificate on this point which he will be asked to sign is enclosed herewith.

The Trustees would remind you that according to the memorandum issued from them the conditions of eligibility are as follows:

(a) Students may be candidates who shall have completed their second year's work in some recognized degree-granting University or College of Canada during the year of election.

(b) Scholars must be unmarried; must be British subjects, and not less than 19 nor more than 23 years of age on October 1st of the year in which they are elected.

(c) Candidates may elect whether they will apply for scholarship of the province in which they have acquired their education or identification with that of the province in which they have their private domicile, home or residence. They must present themselves for examination by the head of the school or college.

Where circumstances render it impracticable to carry out the letter of these sug-

gestions the Trustees hope that every effort shall be made.

It seems necessary that the qualifying examination should be held simultaneously throughout America, and the Trustees hope that it will be found possible to adhere strictly to this condition. Six papers will be given in this examination, for each of which two hours are allowed.

It is supposed that nearly a month will elapse between the date when the examination is held and the time when the report of the examiners will be in the hands of the Committee of Selection. Should the candidates have examination responses under the Colonial Statute, the election may be proceeded with at once. It is hoped that local knowledge and the credentials submitted will make the work of selection in most cases easy.

The trustees will be glad to receive any suggestions derived from the experience of Committees of Selection on this occasion as to methods by which the selection of scholars can be simplified in coming years. The present memorandum applies only to elections in 1904.

Meanwhile the Trustees feel that their efforts in trying to carry out the ideas of Mr. Rhodes must be on the conscientious exercise of their judgment by the Committees of Selection in sending to them as scholars students of power and promise, and representative types of the manhood, culture and character of the province from which they come. Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

GEO. R. PARKIN.

Memorandum for Committees of Selection making appointments to Scholarships throughout Canada for 1904—:

A written examination will be held according to the time and place fixed by the Committee of Selection for each province. This committee will appoint a suitable person to supervise the examination, and will arrange for its impartial conduct. It should be clearly understood that this examination is not intended to give simple qualifications, but is intended to give assurance that no elected scholar will be unable to pass Responses, the first examination which the University demands of all candidates for the B. A. degree.

2. At the request of the Trustees, the University of Oxford has agreed to prepare a special set of examinations to be held in each of the provinces to prepare the examination papers and report upon the replies given. The papers will be forwarded in sealed parcels to the chairman of the Committee of Selection. The parcel containing the examination papers shall only be opened by the supervising examiner. As the papers contain the full text of all classical passages used in examination, no text books will be required by candidates. Arrangements will be made to supply stationery to candidates at the place of examination.

3. The replies made by candidates shall be collected at the close of each examination, and the results of the same will be sent to the examiners at Oxford.

4. The University of Oxford has agreed to accept in lieu of Responses the certificate of its examiners that students have passed this examination, so that all scholars elected will be excused from that test when they come into residence at Oxford.

5. As soon as the report of the examiners has been received, the chairman of the Committee of Selection will be furnished with a list of the candidates who have passed with a view to those who are therefore eligible for election.

6. The Committee of Selection will then proceed to choose the scholar for the year. In accordance with the wish of Mr. Rhodes, the Trustees desire that "in the election of a student to a scholarship regard shall be had to (i) his literary and scholastic attainments, (ii) his fondness for sports, in mainly outdoor sports, such as cricket, football and the like, (iii) his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness and fellowship, and (iv) his exhibition during school days of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and to inspire others in his school-mates." Mr. Rhodes suggested that (iii) and (iv) should be decided in any school or college by the votes of fellow-students, and (iv) by the head of the school or college.

Where circumstances render it impracticable to carry out the letter of these suggestions, the above may apply in more than one province.

In any doubtful case of eligibility the

decisions of the Committee of Selection shall be final.

It is generally agreed that the qualifying examination should be held simultaneously throughout America, and the Trustees hope that the dual decision must rest with the Committee of Selection.

7. To aid in making a choice, each candidate will therefore be required to furnish to the chairman of the Committee of Selection:

(a) A certificate of age.
(b) A certificate from his school or college that he has been selected as the candidate from that school or college who best fulfills the ideas of Mr. Rhodes' bequests.

(c) A statement from his school or college of the grounds upon which he was chosen, including his educational qualifications, his record in athletics, and such testimonials from his teacher and school as seem best adapted to guide the judgment of the Committee of Selection.

8. Should it seem advisable, the Committee of Selection is free to apply to the candidates, or to any other number of them, such further intellectual or other tests as they may consider necessary.

9. The chairman of the Committee of Selection will at once notify to the Trustee or their agent, the name of the elected scholar, and will forward to Mr. F. J. Smith, the Rhodes Trust, Oxford, all the documents and testimonials relating to scholarship and character on which the election was made.

10. The elected scholar will then be furnished by the chairman of the Committee of Selection with a memorandum prepared by the representative of the Trustee, at which the steps necessary to be taken to have his name enrolled at one of the Colleges of the University.

11. The scholarship will be paid in four quarterly instalments, the first on beginning residence at Oxford, and thereafter terminating on the certificate of completion that the scholar and conduct of a student have been satisfactory. Without such a certificate the scholarship lapses.

A scholarship which lapses either from the failure of a student to secure this college certificate, from resignation, from marriage, or from other causes, will be filled up till the time at which it would naturally expire. This provision is made in order not to interfere with the rule of succeeding scholars.

N. B.—The Trustees have decided to accept for the present year as candidates, who are failing to take the examination, any students or graduates of McGill University, Toronto University, Dalhousie University, and the University of New Brunswick, who have fulfilled the conditions under which they are exempted by the Colonial Universities Statute from Res ipsa loquitur or from other examinations at Oxford University.

A copy of the Colonial Universities Statute is sent herewith, and the Committee of Selection will decide finally whether any claim to be excused the qualifying examination holds good.

KRYSKIN. This is a compound manufactured by the Krysik Manufacturing Company, located at 187 Douglas street, and is said to be invaluable as a cleanser in all phases of life. In the household it is used with economy and advantage as compared with soap, in the washing of clothes, dishes, windows, painted walls, furniture, carpets and general housecleaning. A special line of the compound is also prepared for all toilet purposes and is especially fitting for hair, and shoes which have made use of it for this purpose. Krysik is said to be far superior to soap, both from points of economy in time and money, while it accomplishes the purposes for which it is intended with much greater satisfaction. Krysik may now be had in any quantities from all grocers and druggists in the city, the same as soap or any other article of household use. Victoria is the headquarters of the Krysik Manu-

facturing Co.

LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE. The sufferer from nervous exhaustion is generally blue and disengaged. He looks on the dark side of things and fears paralysis, locomotor ataxia or insanity. All these are changed by the persistent use of Dr. Glass' Nervous Tonic, a product of nature, rekindles and revitalizes the wasted nerve cells and instills new vigor and energy into the whole system.



DO YOU KNOW



Small profits make low prices, low prices make large sales, large sales make large profits. That is our system whereby you save money and we make money.

Don't blame your feet, come here next time.

BOOTS OF QUALITY SHOES THAT FIT WITH STYLE

Men's Patent Leather and Vic Kid Lace Boots, a dandy at	\$3.50
Men's Box Calf Lace, Goodyear welts & good sole, at 3.00	
Men's Box Calf Congress and Lace plain toes, at.... 3.00	
Men's Dongola and Box Calf Lace Boots, at..... 2.50	
Men's Working Boots, lace and elastic sides, at..... 1.50	
Ladies' Patent Kid and Vic Kid Lace Boots, \$4.00 to 5.00	
Ladies' Vic Kid, patent tip, Goodyear welt, regular \$3.50, now	3.00

Ladies' Dongola Lace Boots, with style, at..... 2.00
Ladies' Pebble Lace Boots, patent tip, at..... 1.50
Misses' Patent Leather Lace, something new..... 2.00
Misses' Dongola Lace, patent tip, good soles, \$1.75 to 2.00
Misses' Dongola and Box Calf Lace Boots..\$1.25 to 1.75
Boys' Box Calf Lace Boots, sizes 1 to 5, at..... 2.00
Boys' Lace Boots, neat and strong, sizes 1 to 5, at.. 1.50
Boys' Lace Boots, sizes 1 to 5, only..... 1.00

For Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers we are strictly in it.

JAS. MAYNARD

85 Douglas Street

ODD FELLOWS' BLOCK



All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within the tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 30th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

BUSINESS CHANGE SALE!!

AGREEMENT

Made this Fifth day of March, 1904, between the SEMI-READY CLOTHING COMPANY, LIMITED, (hereinafter called "the Company") of the first part, and B. WILLIAMS & CO., of the City of Victoria, in the County of Vancouver Island, in the Province of British Columbia (hereinafter called "the Purchasers") of the second part.

The Company this day grants to the Purchasers the sole and exclusive right to sell at retail only branded "Semi-ready" Clothing made by the Company; in the Town or City of Victoria for the period of time and subject to the conditions hereinafter set out.

The Company binds itself, so long as this contract remains in force, not to sell to any other dealer in the Town or City of Victoria, either at wholesale or retail, or under any subterfuge whatever, any garments bearing the Company's "Semi-ready" brand or name, and to protect the Purchasers against price-cutting on said "Semi-ready" Clothing by every means in its power.

The Company also agrees to advertise the said goods extensively by means of newspapers, catalogues, pamphlets, or such other methods as may seem in its discretion to be most effective over the name of the Purchasers as the sole dealer having the right to sell them, and to expend at least five per cent of the amount purchased in advertisements.

The Purchasers agree to sell "Semi-ready" Clothing made by the Company only, and at retail only in the Town or City only of Victoria, and at prices fixed by the Company, and at no other place without the written consent of the Company, and then only when every trade-mark, brand or means of identification has been removed or effaced.

The Purchasers agree not to represent any garment from which the Company's brand or trade-mark has been removed, nor any other garment made by the Company, being aware that such action would cause serious damage to the Company.

The Purchasers agree to purchase from the Company a first order to be approved and selected by him of "Semi-ready" Clothing amounting to not less than \$5,000.00, and a further order if this agreement continues as like or at least \$5,000.00 within the first year, \$12,000.00 the second year, and \$15,000.00 the third and succeeding years, during the life of the agreement.

The Purchasers agree to give six months' notice in writing, prior to the date when this contract expires, if they desire to renew it. If this contract is not renewed, or if it is terminated by effluxion of time, by notice, breach or otherwise, they agree to sell such stock of "Semi-ready" Clothing as they may have on hand at the time when this contract comes to an end back to the Company, at a valuation not to exceed the price for it.

If the parties to this contract agree to terminate the same, they will forthwith after this contract has been terminated, all trademarks, prices, names or other means of identification, and that they will not sell, expose or offer for sale such stock of "Semi-ready" Clothing as they may have on hand when this contract has been terminated, without first removing therefrom and from all cartons containing same, all trademarks, names, prices, or other means of identification, and even after such means of identification have been removed, they will sell them only as ordinary clothing without using the name "Semi-ready" or of the Company in conjunction therewith.

The Purchasers agree to furnish the Company semi-annually from the date hereof a full statement of all their assets and liabilities.

This contract is made for a term of ten years from July 1st, 1904, but may be terminated at any time by either party giving to the other six months' notice in writing.

If the membership of the present firm be changed during the term of this contract, by the retirement of any member, or the addition of any new member, or should they form a company to carry on their business, the Purchasers undertake that such partnership, new firm or company shall assume this contract and comply with and carry out same.

The Purchasers agree to sell "Semi-ready" Clothing only made and supplied to them by the Company so long as this contract or any extension thereof remains in force.

The Purchasers covenant and agree with the Company that they will not sell their stock of "Semi-ready" Clothing on credit, or in any other manner except at retail, without at first obtaining the consent of the Company in writing, and in case they sell out their business while this contract is in force they undertake to observe and carry out the terms and conditions hereof. The Company, however, shall not be bound to accept such purchaser in their place or stead.

It is agreed and understood that a breach of any of the above conditions, covenants or agreements by the Purchasers shall release the Company from all responsibility hereunder, and leave it free to appoint a new agency and to enforce observance and performance of the above covenants and agreements.

This contract shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns of each of the parties hereto.

The Company will not cancel this contract providing the Purchasers live to the conditions herein contained.

Dated this Fifth day of March, A. D. 1904.

Dating Spring Orders nett thirty days, 1st April. Dating Fall Orders nett thirty days, 1st October. Assortingnett sixty days 10th to 15th following

B. WILLIAMS & CO., per pro. W. T. WILLIAMS.
SEMI-READY CLOTHING CO., LTD., per H. A. BEATTY, manager.
A. E. MACNAUGHTON, witness.

Easter Suits! Easter Hats! Easter Shirts!

1,500 Suits for Men and Boys. All New Spring Goods reduced One-fifth for Cash. 1,200 Suits for Men and Boys left from last Season reduced to Half Price for Cash. This is a Snap for Cash Buyers. 20 cases Easter Hats. 50 cases Easter Shirts and 5 cases Easter Ties just unpacked. Entire stock to be sold. First come, first served.

B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY<br

STRICTLY FRESH ISLAND EGGS

20c per dozen 20c

AT

MOWAT & WALLACE, Cor. Yates and Douglas

CITY CHURCHES

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

Services: Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning service and Liturgy at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preachers: Morning, The Lord Bishop of Columbia, Evening, Rev. C. Ensor Sharp. The music for the day is as follows:

Morning—Adante B. Hall Venuite Hinc Psalms for 27th morning, Cathedral Psalter Benedicte Turner Benedicte Barnby Litany Foster Hymns 99, 254, 98

Voluntary—Maestoso A. R. Gau Evening—Chorus Burton Smith ST. SAVIOUR'S.

Psalms—27th Evening—Cathedral Psalter Magnificat Goss Nunc Dimittis Foster Hymns 99, 254, 98

Voluntary—Adoration A. R. Gau Psalms—27th Evening—Cathedral Psalter Benedicte Turner Benedicte Barnby Litany Foster Hymns 99, 254, 98

Voluntary—Maestoso A. R. Gau Evening—Chorus Burton Smith

ST. JAMES'.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, Holy Com-

REV. E. LE ROY DAKIN



Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin, the brilliant young preacher who has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Emmanuel Chapel church, is expected this week, and will occupy the Victoria pulpit for the first time on Easter Sunday. He is said to be a young man of great earnestness, and during his recent pastorate at Annapolis Royal, N. S., succeeded in winning the highest esteem not only of his own church membership, but of his fellow pastors. It is a significant fact that on the day that he preached his farewell sermon the Methodist and Presbyterian ministers in the town closed

their churches and invited themselves and their congregations to the service, concurring in his resignation.

At the time of his departure Mr. Dakin's name is much to be deplored, not only by the different congregations under his administration, but by all the people who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. In his work he has proved himself to be always faithful and diligent. His sermons are concise, pointed and able, doing great good and attracting the people to the church. But what is our loss is the gain of the city of Victoria, B. C.

Y. M. C. A.

9:30, Prayer meeting; 4 p.m., men's meeting, Address by Rev. W. E. Prescott of Vancouver. A cordial welcome extended to strangers.

NEXT TIME YOU ENTERTAIN.

Nothing saves more time or is better for making sandwiches than Clark's patented meat. Next time you entertain, try them. W. Clark, manufacturer, Montreal.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant. Son, A wisdom to a home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

THE HOME LIFE.

The total Assets of the Home Life Association as security to Policyholders, amounts to \$1,319,060.

Easter Cards at Hibben & Co.'s.

There is a "newness" about our store. Everything is bright, clean and refreshing. New goods lend a charm to the surroundings of any place, but especially where the surroundings are artistically good. Weller Bros.

LOST—Strayed, three cows, namely, Red Durham, slightly brindled, some white underneath. Dark Jersey, one horn slightly shorter than the other. Dark Jersey heifer, nearly 2 years old. Information leading to recovery will be rewarded. E. Perreval, Gladstone avenue (next the red barn).

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer *Charmer* from Vancouver: E. J. Hall, W. J. Parry, Mrs. Parry, Miss Paul, Mr. McDonald, G. L. Atwood, Mrs. Barilz, C. C. Bardiz, Miss E. Panard, R. B. Cherryman, O. S. Peters, Miss Hudson, W. T. McLean, Mrs. Prescot, C. C. Sherburne, Miss M. Bowser, Miss Turner, D. C. Hurtz, F. A. Wickett, A. Wales, H. A. McLean, Mr. Justice, Mr. S. St. John, Mrs. Blakely, Mr. Hodds, A. M. Bannerman, Miss Leslie, J. C. Carpenter, Mrs. Lester, Simon Lester, J. Anderson, W. E. Prescott, T. Turner, Jas. Crawford, R. Ranney, Mrs. McDonald, H. McDonald, Master McDonald, H. Kurnyn, W. F. Teetzel, Sunnyside, Miss McDonnell.

ST. JOHN'S.

Rev. H. A. Collinson will preach in the morning and Rev. W. D. Barber in the evening. Music as follows:

Morning—

Venite Cathedral Psalter Psalms Cathedral Psalter Benedicte Stainer Nunc Dimittis Stainer Hymns 543, 26, 28

Evening—

Psalms Cathedral Psalter Magnificat Stainer Nunc Dimittis Stainer Hymns 543, 26, 28

Evening—

Psalm Cathedral Psalter Benedicte Stainer Hymns 543, 26, 28

Evening—

Psalm Cathedral Psalter Benedicte Stainer Hymns 543, 26, 28

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Psalm Cathedral Psalter Benedicte Stainer Hymns 543, 26, 28

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Psalm Cathedral Psalter Benedicte Stainer Hymns 543, 26, 28

Evening—

Cottages For Sale!

3 commodious, well-planned Cottages for sale within easy reach of the tram and within easy walking distance of the centre of the city.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

"Seed Potatoes"

Early Rose, Burbanks, Beauty of Bebun, Flower Balls, All choice hand picked selected stock.

The Sylvester Feed Co., 87-89 YATES STREET Tel. 413.

Cable is Ordered From England

International Telephone Co.
Complete Details of Long-Distance Scheme.

Victoria to Have Communication
With Mainland, Including
Washington and Oregon.

The Colonist is in a position to announce this morning on official authority that all arrangements have been perfected looking to the success of the project aiming at giving Victoria telephonic communication with the mainland and that last evening the order for the cable was forwarded which has influenced the selection of the London Telephone Company, which is an amalgamation of each of the companies hitherto operating long-distance wires in the province. Mr. James Forman of Messrs. Helström & Co., of this city has been handling the Victoria end of the negotiations, which have led up to the success of the scheme and yesterday he was in a position to make a definite announcement.

The cable which is to be what is known as a four-ply cable—one of the finest of the various types of long-distance telephone cables—has been ordered from a leading firm of cable manufacturers in England, and will probably be delivered in Victoria in four or five months' time. It will run from Victoria to Whiteman via San Juan, Oregon and Canada, and with two wires will give a service by Whiteman and Vancouver with all points in the populous portion of British Columbia, Washington and Oregon. This means that opportunity will be given the people of Victoria to converse with parties so far distant as Nelson, Rossland, Grand Forks, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Portland, Oregon. Of course, it would be only when the lines were clear that such extended services could be had, but parties to the conversation easily accessible by the agents; but for lesser distances the service will at all times be immediately available. It may be mentioned, in order to show the limits of long-distance telephones that conversation has been carried on between New York and Chicago, a distance approximately of 1,600 miles.

While no one party has yet arranged its schedule or rates, it is understood that a rate of 50 cents will be charged for a one-minute conversation with Vancouver and 60 cents to Seattle. That this is a very reasonable charge will be admitted when it is mentioned that in ordinary conversation a person will speak 130 words per minute. The telegraphic rate to Whiteman is 2¢ each for ten words.

That the inauguration of the system will prove a very great convenience to business men is obvious, but it is also believed it will greatly tend to stimulate commercial activity and intercourse in the territory covered.

THE J. B. A. A. BALL.

Preparations for the Big Event are Practically Completed.

Active preparations for the Bay's dance on April 8th are being industriously presented. The campaign opened yesterday in a large hall, and a popular committee, armed with axes and teams, made a determined attack on the woods. They captured a large amount of rich spoils, which will be handed over to the decoration committee for the adornment of the Assembly rooms. The decoration committee includes both professional and amateur artists of recognized ability, and they have undertaken some original schemes in this direction.

The committee wish it to be known to every member of the association that there is lots of work for every one of them, who can turn up at the Assembly rooms in the evenings between this and the date of the ball, and that all the assistance the individual members

A Sudden Stroke
Of Paralysis

Only Results After Months or Years of Nervous Exhaustion—There are Always Symptoms to Give Timely Warning.

It is a great mistake to imagine that persons of robust health and good vitality are suddenly seized with paralysis.

All nervous disease are slow in coming on, and for this reason the victim often does not realize his danger until overtaken by prostration or paralysis.

Loss of interest in life, sleeplessness, irritability, failure of memory, inability to concentrate the mind, tarsal weakness, indigestion, headache, twitches of the nerves, feelings of depression and despondency, and various symptoms which tell of an exhausted nervous system and the approach of paralysis.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food stops the wasting process by which the nerve cells are being destroyed, and by forming new, rich blood and creating new nerve force, positively and permanently restores the nervous system.

There is no other way in this world by which nervous exhaustion can be overcome and prostration and paralysis prevented.

Stimulants and narcotics merely hasten collapse. Restorative treatment is necessary.

The process of reconstruction is necessarily gradual, but you can be absolutely certain that every dose of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is doing you lasting good.

It is your duty to study your symptoms and prevent the dreadful results of neglected nervous disease.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food 50 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmonson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Tacoma From the Orient

Northern Pacific Liner Arrives
Yesterday After Pleasant
Voyage.

Interesting Talks About War
With Officers and the
Passengers.

Late yesterday night the steamer Tacoma of the Northern Pacific line arrived at William Head, coming up to the ocean docks early yesterday morning from her trip from the Orient. She left Yokohama on March 10th, and met easterly winds of more or less strength all the way across, the voyage on the whole being pleasant. The Tacoma brought several passengers and 250 tons of freight for Victoria, the remainder of the cargo being sent to the Puget Sound ports. After discharging here she passed on to the Sound at 2 o'clock. There was little to be gleaned regarding the progress of the war, the officers saying that they had been informed before they left Yokohama that a decisive land engagement was expected in Korea somewhere on the 15th of March. They, therefore, expected to see some signs of the conflict, but were disappointed when they were informed that the war was dragging its weary length along like a wounded snake, with very few wriggles to the yard of progress. Dr. Freeman, the Tacoma's doctor, told the Colonist that he had visited the moh of war correspondents while the Tacoma was in Hongkong harbor.

THEIR PALATIAL QUARTERS in the Imperial hotel, Tokio, and had found them enjoying life immensely. Amongst them was Mr. Gordon Smith, lately of the London Daily Mail, but now of the London Morning Post, and a former member of the Colonist staff. Mr. Smith was in high spirits and eager to talk of his favorite pastime.

Two correspondents quartered at the Imperial, and the names of some of them are of world-wide celebrity. Bennett Burleigh, the dean of the moh, was to be seen any morning stalking solemnly on the verandahs, or chatting with other sojourners at the hotel. He was greatly worried at the delay in getting off to the front, but as the general staff themselves had not gone, the correspondents had not too much to grumble at.

The correspondents spent the time riding into the surrounding country to visit famous tea gardens, take photographs and study the native customs.

The correspondents are whiling away part of the time in getting up a book to be sold in aid of the Japanese war relief fund. Each of the correspondents is contributing a chapter, written up in narrative of one old experience of his career. Mr. Gordon Smith had turned his chapter in before the Tacoma left.

Dr. Freeman gave the Colonist a most interesting account of the extraordinary manner in which the Japanese are trying to improve the physical characteristics of the people. They are literally a nation of TRACTICING ATHLETES.

Every mother's son of them, from toddling babies, with two teeth to display when they smile, up to white-haired gran'pas, who were born long before Japan thought of adopting the neighborhood, are being civilized.

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

	SATURDAY, MARCH 23.
Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.....	35 Mean.....
.....	41
.....	42 Highest.....
5 p.m.....	36 Lowest.....
.....	35

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

	SATURDAY, MARCH 23.
5 a.m.....	8 miles north.
.....	8 miles south.
5 p.m.....	12 miles north.

Average state of weather—Clear.

Sunshine—at noon—Observed.....

Corrected.....

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....

5 a.m.....

5 p.m.....

Two Celebrated Cases

The Gunboats Forward and Grappler—What Became of Them and Their Commanders

By D. W. H.

All Rights Reserved.

"How low'd, how honored once, avails thee not;
To whom related or by whom begot:
A heap of dust alone remains of thee;
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud
shall be." — Pope.

FORTY years ago on the 24th of November last there was tried before the Supreme Court sitting at Victoria and presided over by Chief Justice Cameron a suit for damages against a naval commander. The damages asked were 25,000 golden dollars. The plaintiff was Mr. Charles Williamson, editor and one of the owners of the *Evening Express*, an enterprising newspaper established by Messrs. Wallace & Allen at Victoria. The defendant was Hon. Horatio Douglas Lascelles, lieutenant commanding Her Majesty's gunboat Forward. Lascelles was a scion of the influential and noble Harewood family. He was very wealthy, very free with his money and consequently very popular with his friends among the colonial shopkeepers. He was one of the most gaudy and pleasant gentlemen one would care to meet. Lord Charles Beresford, now Admiral Beresford and one of Britain's bravest sailors, was on this station at the time of which I write. He was a lieutenant on the warship *Clio* and had inherited the mischievous traits of his ancestors. In a previous chapter I have narrated his prank at Honolulu where he tore down the American coat of arms and was forced by the commander of his ship to climb a telegraph pole with the emblem to its place over the U. S. consul's office. Here our future fighting admiral was often in hot water, but every one liked him. Even old Driard of the Colonial Hotel smiled blandly when Lord Charles one afternoon mounted a marble-top table in the restaurant and proceeded to knock down in true London auctioneer's style the contents of the hotel larder, which was composed of sucking pig with roast apples in his mouth dressed fast down. The bidders were all subs and midshipmen from the men of war. He was the pig again brought three shillings and a turkey sold for a half dollar. The auctioneer made many witty remarks in expounding the articles offered, and having disposed of everything he paid Driard for the articles at the full rates and sent them by van to the *Clio*, where the young fellows had a glorious feast the following night. Commanders always maintained a phantom and a dog-cart and several horses. He also maintained at a little cottage on the Esquimalt road, not far from the Admiral's road a number of young English friends who had gone broke at the mines and were waiting for money to take them home. It was stated that Lascelles spent about \$15,000 a year in Victoria and as he was the best of pay the reader will understand why he was a very well known young man. There is a vast difference in the behavior of naval officers and men then and now. Then money was plentiful—everyone having a goodly share. The officers, mostly the sons of rich fathers, were a happy-go-lucky lot and the sailors were as free and easy in their habits as their superiors. While the officers were gentlemen and generally composed themselves as such, the sailors were a wild and uncontrollable lot. On every liberty day Esquimalt road was crowded with half-drunked lads wending their way to the town and when the town was reached the streets were filled with hundreds of men from the ships, singing and shouting and sometimes fighting. A sailor on Lorseback was a ludicrous sight; I used to pity the horses. The jacks were beyond pity, for although many were thrown few were hurt. Only one seriously hurt when the men are allowed to be so queer and wild-headed. A police court case in which midshipmen are involved in a rare occurrence. Then it was almost a daily event but turbulent and dissipated as the old-time sailors were they were never guilty of offences against citizens or their property. The trouble was all between themselves and if they were finally landed at the barracks the sentences imposed were usually very light.

Commander Lascelles never made any pretensions nor posed as a moral man and yet he was a kind hearted fellow and was constantly helping some poor devil out of a financial hole or a scrape of some kind. The sister ship of the Forward was the gunboat Grappler. She was commanded by Hon. Lieut. Blank, eldest son of Sir Harol Blank. He was a very religious and proper young person. He was leader in every respect with a good object. Chirly balls, red fights, lemons and readings either found Mr. Blank in the chair or not far from it. On Sundays he read prayers as a lay-reader at the Cathedral. I have no reason to think that he was not sincere at that time and I admired him for his professions and practice in that untidy era.

But to return to the celebrated case of Allen vs. Lascelles. A serious dispute had broken out among the Canadian Indians. They had turned to the fighting pitch with Victorian-made whisky and were ripe for the commission of any atrocity. Having tired of fighting among themselves they turned on the settlers, destroying one or two homesteads and killing two farmers. The Forward was sent to investigate. The Indians fired upon her, killing a young sailor named Newcombe. The Forward returned for instructions and effective ammunition. The Express quoted these well-known and variously-described lines from Ray:

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day;
and denounced the Forward for coming away without winning the battle on the savagery. The article gave great offence to the navy. The Forward had returned to the scene immediately after securing the information and had bombardied the villages, killing many and destroying the lodges. A few days later she returned to her anchorage in James Bay and two sailors were sent ashore in a small boat to invite Mr. Allen to come aboard with Commander Lascelles' consent. Allen responded and upon addressing Lascelles was ordered to the forecastle. He demurred and the two sailors who had brought him off conducted him to the forecastle steps and he descended. There he was kept a prisoner by the two sailors for about an hour. Meanwhile the Forward raised her anchor and was steaming out of the harbor, when Allen, evading his guard, reached a spot where the commander was coining his ship and demanded to be told why he had been subjected to this outrage.

"Gone below, sir!" said Lascelles in a voice of thunder.

Allen advanced to protest against this outrage wherein the commander pushed him away with his foot (Allen swore that he kicked him) and Allen leaped into the harbor off Schi's Point, which was then an Indian graveyard, and struck out for the shore, for he was a swimmer. The vessel was stopped, boat lowered and the editor was brought back to the ship. In the forecastle he was given a change of clothes and when the gunboat was off Beacon Hill shortly before dark he was put ashore and walked back to town. The commander's offence was a very serious one. Had it occurred in England then, or were it to occur here today, severe punishment would have been visited upon the offending officer by his superior, as I have said, was as happy-go-lucky as any of the colonists were in the governing centre and but little attention was paid to things happening in the colonies then. When it is remembered that until last year the practice of "ragging" has prevailed in England beneath the very shadow of the War Office and that it was carried on for many years without remonstrance or disapprobation from the high officials, it must be prepared to deliver a telling blow. He did not run away; but, to complete his preparations for attack and while they were completed he returned and smashed the window so effectively that they never again broke into open rebellion, although they are a sneaking, treacherous lot and have often cut off lone settlers from ambush.

Damages were laid at \$25,000 and the case came on for trial on the 24th of January, 1893. Commander Lascelles did not appear in court, Attorney General Cary and Mr. Wood, instructed by Mr. D. B. Ring and T. L. Wood, instructed by Mr. George Pearkes, appeared for the defendant.

The Attorney-General having opened for the prosecution and reviewed the evidence he proposed to produce, called the plaintiff who told his story as it has been given in brief above. Other witnesses testified that they heard Lascelles tell the sailors to "git along" to the Judgment Seat to render an account for the deeds done in the flesh.

The Forward and the Grappler were sold out of the navy after nearly twenty years' service in these waters. The Forward was purchased by Mexican revolutionaries and as Mexico has no navy the new owners of the boat proposed to prey on the commercial marine of that republic. They were making fair progress when the engines broke down and the boiler leaked or the boat ran aground. At midnight the crew stopped for repairs and while lying helpless on the mud bottom of an estuary the government officers captured the rebel navy.

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The witness shook his head and turned his back on the official.

"Why don't you kiss the Bible?" demanded the Attorney-General.

"Beos I wants my fee," returned the witness. "I'll give it to you."

Mr. Dennes who was a little deaf, asked the Attorney-General, "What does he say he'll have?"

"A little gin and sugar with a small dash of water," shouted the man from the box. "Thanks, lawfully." Then raising his hand to his mouth as if it contained a tumbler he said with a most ludicrous leer at Mr. Dennes: "Chin-Chin, old man," which expression I believe is Chinese for "drink hearty."

With the position of a leader and subsidies Dennes was told the thin man wanted his fee before giving evidence. "That'll be all right," said Mr. Dennes. "I'll pay you."

Now it happened that Dennes was more than usually steady that day and Runyon looked long and hard at him and shook his head doubtfully.

"How much do you want?" asked the Attorney-General.

"What's between me and man," he replied. "Between me and man. A quid."

"Just drop a su'rin in it and I'll tell half I knows and a good bit more. No su'rin, no ho'vidence," he concluded and he gave his tricorn a fore and aft hitch in true sailor fashion and winked madly at the delighted spectators who manifested their keen enjoyment by frequent bursts of laughter and loud stamping with their boots.

He repaid. "Bring me 'nd a quid," he said. "I wants my fee," returned the witness. "I'll give it to you."

Mr. Dennes who was a little deaf, asked the Attorney-General, "What's your name?"

"'Ol' but I does mind it. I ave as much right to ask yours as you ave to ask mine, 'aven't I, your Warship?' nodding and winking at the Chief Justice.

The Forward was sent to investi-

gation. The Indians fired upon her, killing a young sailor named Newcombe. The Forward returned for instructions and effective ammunition. The Express quoted these well-known and variously-described lines from Ray:

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day;

and denounced the Forward for coming away without winning the battle on the savagery. The article gave great offence to the navy. The Forward had returned to the scene immediately after securing the information and had bombardied the villages, killing many and destroying the lodges. A few days later she returned to her anchorage in James Bay and two sailors were sent ashore in a small boat to invite Mr. Allen to come aboard with Commander Lascelles' consent. Allen responded and upon addressing Lascelles was ordered to the forecastle. He demurred and the two sailors who had brought him off conducted him to the forecastle steps and he descended. There he was kept a prisoner by the two sailors for about an hour. Meanwhile the Forward raised her anchor and was steaming out of the harbor, when Allen, evading his guard, reached a spot where the commander was coining his ship and demanded to be told why he had been subjected to this outrage.

"Gone below, sir!" said Lascelles in a voice of thunder.

Allen advanced to protest against this outrage wherein the commander pushed him away with his foot (Allen swore that he kicked him) and Allen leaped into the harbor off Schi's Point, which was then an Indian graveyard, and struck out for the shore, for he was a swimmer. The vessel was stopped, boat lowered and the editor was brought back to the ship. In the forecastle he was given a change of clothes and when the gunboat was off Beacon Hill shortly before dark he was put ashore and walked back to town. The commander's offence was a very serious one. Had it occurred in England then, or were it to occur here today, severe punishment would have been visited upon the offending officer by his superior, as I have said, was as happy-go-lucky as any of the colonists were in the governing centre and but little attention was paid to things happening in the colonies then. When it is remembered that until last year the practice of "ragging" has prevailed in England beneath the very shadow of the War Office and that it was carried on for many years without remonstrance or disapprobation from the high officials, it must be prepared to deliver a telling blow. He did not run away; but, to complete his preparations for attack and while they were completed he returned and smashed the window so effectively that they never again broke into open rebellion, although they are a sneaking, treacherous lot and have often cut off lone settlers from ambush.

The jury found for the plaintiff—damages \$1,000 which carried costs. Lascelles was admitted to bail and the next day the police court was throned with fashionable clubmen, friends of the accused and by friends of the accuser many of whom were highly respected tradesmen.

The woman testified that she was lured to France through the medium of an advertisement in an English newspaper and the representations of a certain resident in London to accept the situation of governess in a French family. At Paris she met the accused who made certain proposals to her. She fled from the apartments and he tried to stay her regress from the house. After a sharp struggle she escaped and returned immediately to London and consulted her husband, who was a solicitor. Acting under his advice she watched the clubs at intervals for months and on the eve of the arrest she saw her quarry as he was walking leisurely along Regent street unsuspecting of the terrible fate that awaited him. She knew him, she said, by a slight limp which she had noticed while in Paris. She added that she had reason to believe that scores of English girls had been deceived by the prisoner who was one of an organized gang. Blank was committed for trial, convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the common gaol. His seat in parliament was declared vacant, his club expelled him and society set its seal of condemnation upon him. He has just succeeded to the title; but lives in strict retirement with his wife, for he had married into a noble family after leaving this station.

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Special Development Affecting The Condition of Women

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By MRS. ALLAN H. BRIGHT.

"WOMEN," said my surly neighbor, "why on earth do you want to write about women? The world is far too full of them, and they are always pushing to the front."

My neighbor was querulous, but the poor man had a grievance. For years he had harbored a sister, that is, she had lived under his roof, and paid half the expenses, a sister whom he had occasionally treated to the theatre, and to whom he had, at rare intervals, given a cheap lunch at a cafe. Suddenly he discovered that this demure object of his affections had a club of her own. Now, I am your good neighbor, zoom over a confectioner's shop, where, on payment of a few extra shillings a year she might enjoy the doubtful blessings of drinking cold tea and lukewarm coffee in solitude, but a real club, a stately edifice, with luxurious drawing rooms, spacious dining room, billiard and smoking rooms, and an alluring inner sanctuary reserved for members only, into which the sacrilegious foot of the mere man might never intrude. A club to which the exterior world is a regular, where members really lunched and dined, and did not merely pretend to do so with a cup of coffee and a bun. It was this development which so sorely troubled my friend; if women once learnt the art of dining, how would it be possible to prove their inferiority to the nobler sex?

I tried to console him by pointing out that woman's progress, to say the least of it, was rapid, and that for a step forward they were apt to slip two back. I dwelt on all they had lost in the past, freedom, dignity, position, I depicted in glowing colors the "pong and circumstance" of the Priories and other great ladies of the 13th century whose rule probably extended further and whose wealth was larger than that of many foreign princes of today, dwelt lovingly on the ancient Guelfs which unlike the modern, hospitable "Trades Unions" gave the "sovereign and aristocratic" rights, equal responsibilities, equal privileges. But when a man is angry with the 20th century it is but cold comfort to remind him of what occurred in the 13th, so my eloquence fell upon indifferent ears, and I went away leaving him grumbling still.

THE SOCIAL INDEPENDENCE OF WOMEN.

Happily, whether we complain with the pessimist, or rejoice with the lover of freedom, the fact remains that women, though more independent socially than ever before, may cause

anyone to bring up the past, but probably the most important influence have been the High schools and women's colleges, where, in addition to educational training, physical and muscular development have received careful attention. Girls who have had the healthy discipline of games as well as sound training, are certainly not to be beaten in the rough and tumble of life. Their sisters of an earlier generation whose education has been thus described to us: "When the young has learned imperfectly to read her own language she is sent to a boarding school where she is instructed in the clumsy and useless parts of needle-work—in her own language, and some other language without a proper attention to grammar or orthography, in dancing music, drawing arts agreeable to youth and sprightliness. To these are added the modes of dressing in fashion, the foolish behavior in company, and we are sorry to say that in some schools have been introduced masters to teach the fashionable game of cards." Un-doubtedly this time fringe of education was merely intended to "make nets to catch husbands," and for that object these sprightly damsels tripped forth in wintry weather in muslin gowns, thin shoes and open-work stockings, and if this failed to attract a suitor, an indeed with soon passed from their, in forests were limited, very often their childhood's home was broken up, and they were forced into a rude world which laughed at their pretensions, discovered their ignorance, and left them destitute. Many a gentle spinster in the commencement of the last century died a martyr to genteel poverty, they could not dig, to beg they were ashamed," and so they pined away leaving a little monument, a faded sunbonnet, a pair of braces and flowers worked on canvas. There is something very pathetic in the recollection of these sad "sol moids," the failures of an unsound social system, and we women today have great cause for congratulation that marriage is no longer the standard of failure or success, but that modern social and economical developments have rendered possible for independent women, no less honorable, and just as full and valuable lives as those of their married sisters.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT—A COMPARISON.

If we could reanimate the shy spinners of the past, the ladies of Cranford, or sweet "Madam Placid," "of bold and gracious memory," how their hearts would beat, and their eyes would shrink from the bright world of to-day. Women in the public highways, walking and driving alone, and others whizzing past on weird and dreadful machines, women filling public offices, factory inspectors, sanitary inspectors, members of Royal Commissions, librarians, as Poor Law Guardians, bringing to the dire household of the State the wise economy, and knowledge of detail, have learnt in their own homes, a lesson according to their dusky sisters in the East, and availed themselves of the sufferings of many of their own sex, who, would shrink from the ordeal of obtaining male advice. Even the teaching of girls, which was formed the sacred preserve of impoverished gentility, is now so ordered and directed that it requires years of systematic training. All these things have happened in a comparatively short period of time. When Queen Victoria ascended the Throne, there were no women's colleges, no high schools, no women doctors, trained nurses, no women's organization and the rights of wives and mothers were practically non-existent. Now there are six women's colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, and many of the new universities admit female students on equal terms. High schools exist in nearly every town, and successive Acts have seemed to widen the indisputable right to their own possessions and their own earnings, and to mothers the co-relationship of their children. Last an the church of Great Britain and still close to women, but in many branches of trade, agriculture and learning, they are doing excellent and remunerative work. Unfortunately this progress is heavily handicapped by one serious drawback, which threatens their security of tenure in the public position they now fill and that is the withholding of the parliamentary vote, but as in New Zealand and in many parts of Australia women can exercise this credential of national life, it may reasonably be hoped that before long Great Britain will amend this limitation of her voting power.

SUMMING UP THE PROFITS.

What have we lost by this social emancipation? The loss, if it be possible to prove a loss at all, is so slight as to be negligible quantity. Something which is vaguely known as the charm of clinging dependence may have gone and it is possible that the husbands and fathers of brothers of today, are rather trusted friends and reliable comrades than protectors and "over-lords." But the chief dependence needs a background of wealth, for the poor it was a terrible drawback. The girl of to-day is taught not to cultivate a delicate appearance, but to dread ill-health as an enemy, she is trained not only to render first aid to the wounded, but to hear of their suffering without flinching, to pity the destitute, but to show pity by practical efforts to obtain work for them. When the social history of the past fifty years comes to a conclusion, it is possible that historians will characterize the women of this perio-

as reliable, rather than brilliant, as conscientious rather than charming, but even if this be so the world will have gained by the necessary change of adjectives.

WHY YOU SNEEZE.

Scientific Explanation of the Sternutatory Often So Distressing.

Sneezing is very common and perhaps few people realize how important it is. In reality a sneeze is one of the body's greatest protective devices. The air passages of the nose are lined by a very delicate and sensitive membrane. This membrane is formed of ciliated epithelial cells, whose millions of tiny arms, or cilia, always move with peculiar stroke in the direction of the nose, and sweep away quantities of dust or other foreign matter which is thrown upon the surface.

THE STUDY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

In the eight months ending with February Canada's imports amounted to \$14,761,238, and its exports \$14,369,252, or \$34,620,080, respectively in the corresponding part of the last preceding fiscal year. That is to say, the imports increased \$19,168,749, and the exports decreased \$7,485,331. This means that the home market and the outside market for Canadian goods have been displaced by \$26,684,080 worth of goods by other countries. The Fielding policy is a fine one for the United States "dumpers."

Toronto Mail and Empire.

THE CODE.

For more than an hour the two duelists had fought desperately with their rapiers.

Suddenly one of them was seen to wince slightly. "Hold!" exclaimed the referee—a word he is keeping between the combatants. "What is the score sir?" "One of my corps is hurting me," replied the duelist that had wincing. "Sheathe your weapons, gentlemen," said the referee. "Honor is satisfied. Exchange."

"I'm glad to see that you do not hesitate to put ash on the sidewalk when it is freezing."

"No," answered Mrs. Blizzins, "it not only makes walking safer, but it shows that the family can afford to buy coal."—Washington Star.

Stories of Popular Songs.

By J. Cuthbert Hadden.

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V.—"THE MARSEILLAISE."

I DOUBT if there has ever been a song that has had such a wide range over all the world than the "Marseillaise." Carlyle says that the sound of it will make the blood tingle in men's veins and whole armies and assemblies wail it with eyes weeping and burning with hearts defunct of death, despot, and devil." That, of course, would hardly be the case in these quiet times of the new empire. But it was very different when an impetuous and excitable people were wrought up to fever heat amid wild scenes of bloodshed and war in their own streets—when women were rolling on day after day towards the scaffold.

The power of the song during the frightful days of the first French revolution was indeed almost incredible. Klopstock, the poet, declared that it had caused the death of 50,000 Germans. It could win the victory of Jemmapes for the forces of Dumouriez, 40,000 men showing them the horrors of war and dead on the enemy. It was supposed by one Republican general to be as good as an addition of 1,000 to his ranks. Another reported of it: "I have won the battle, but the 'Marseillaise' commanded with me."

During the march of Duroc's division after Froeschwiller, M. Ludovic Halevy, making his way with other fugitives to Strasbourg, walked mournfully accompanied by the strains of the song he had directly helped into being. As for De Lisle, escaping, as we have seen after the fall of Robespierre, he entered the army again; made the campaign of La Vendée under General Hoche; was wounded, and at length went into private life at Montaigu (his birthplace), where he remained a poor, lonely, broken-hearted man until the second restoration. His wife had borne little progeny, and them, but a brother, who had taken advantage of the composer, and De Lisle was forced to go to Paris, where on a small pension granted by Louis XVIII and continued by Louis Philippe, prevented him from starving. He passed away in a friend's house at Choisy-le-Roi on June 27, 1836, being then in his seventy-sixth year. At that place a statue was erected to his memory in 1892, the centenary of the birth of "La Marseillaise."

Those who know the "Marseillaise" know how thoroughly it accords with the spirit of the country which claims it as a national air. It may not be strictly true, as an English writer has contended, that "none but a French patriot could easily seize hold of the melody." But certainly it is quite likely that anyone but a French patriot would have written it. And yet, strange to say, it was once seriously asserted that the tune had been taken from Germany, though we are told we have evidence of Bach having borrowed from a French composer to help out his settings of the Passion as look to the Fatherland for the origin of such a fiery sparkling piece of patriotism in music as the French republican song. It is too absurd to tell us, as they do, that there are German national songs in which several musical phrases of "Marseillaise" are found. Of course there are! But we are more on the safe side in saying that the tune has been taken from France, and that Rouget de Lisle was guilty of plagiarism when we are to charge our hosts with stealing from one another because they have said practically the same things about nature, man, and woman, and wine.

The musical scale is limited, and they who set themselves to find for "coidence" among the composer's have as surely not to go far to find their work. That Rouget de Lisle was the author and composer of the "Marseillaise" also there is no doubt whatever—unless, perhaps, with the class of persons who doubt whether Shakespeare wrote the play that stand to his name.

Now what of the history of this epoch-making song? The authorship and composition was the result of a single inspiration; for, as the story goes, both words and music were written in one night without any previous sketching out or subsequent elaboration. The author and composer was Rouget de Lisle, an engineer captain, who had at one time been a teacher of music. As a man of musical bent and his belonging to the Constitutional party, De Lisle declined to take the oath of the Constitution abolishing the Crown; he was therefore deprived of his military rank, denounced and imprisoned, only to escape after the fall of Robespierre. He appears to have been greatly admired by his associates for his poetical and musical gifts.

His most intimate friend was Baron Dietrich, the mayor of Strasbourg, who, in the early part of 1792, De Lisle was a guest at the table of this family. The Baron's resources, we read, had been so much reduced by the necessities and calamities of war that nothing better than garrison bread and a few slices of ham could be provided for dinner. Dietrich smiled sadly at his friend; and, lamenting the scarcity of his fare, declared that he would bring forth the last remaining bottle of Rhine wine in his cellar if he thought it would help to inspire De Lisle with the composition of a patriotic song. The ladies signified their approval, and sent the last bottle of wine the house could boast of. After dinner De Lisle in a fit of enthusiasm, composed the words and music of the song which has immortalized his name:

"Ye sons of France, awake to glory! Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise Your children, wives, and grandfathers, hoary! Behold their tears and hear their cries Shall lawless tyrants, mischief breed

With hireling hosts, a ruffian band, Affright and desolate the land, While peace and liberty lie bleeding? To arms, to arms, ye brave! The patriotic sword underneath!

March on march on till hearts resolved On liberty or death!"

The next morning he hurried with 46 to the house of his friend Dietrich where it was sung for the first time amid intense enthusiasm. A few days it was publicly sung in Strasbourg, and it was subsequently performed at Maisseilles with so much effort that it was at once printed and distributed to the troops starting for Paris. It was the incident of this latter performance that secured the present title for the song. De Lisle had having first called it "La Chanson des Batailles de l'Armée du Rhin," The troops entered the capital on July 30, 1792, singing the inspiring melody and to its strains they marched to the

MEN AND THINGS.

It is reported at New York that Schwab and others will make million out of the shipbuilding and steel trusts will be proceeded against criminally.

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Toronto Mail and Empire.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This preparation is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza and has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world.

It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and influenza, (grip) but counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia.

It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given to a baby as confidently as to an adult.

Canadian Bank of Commerce

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\$8,700,000

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Aggregate resources exceeding 83,000,000

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B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

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The Bank has 100 Branches well distributed throughout the Dominion and elsewhere, including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory:

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Every description of banking business transacted. Letters of credit on any part of the world. Exceptional facilities for handling gold dust.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W.S.GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works,
Lands and Works Department, Victoria,
B.C., 18th March, 1904.

TAX NOTICE.

Victoria Assessment District.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Statutes, that the Annual Revenue Tax, and all assessed taxes and income tax, assessed and levied under the "Assessment Act, 1903," are due and payable on the 1st day of April for the year 1904. All taxes collectible for the Victoria Assessment District are due and payable at my office, situated at the Parliament Buildings in the City of Victoria. This notice, in manner of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 23rd day of March, 1904.

T. R. HALL,
Assessor and Collector,
Victoria Assessment District,
Victoria, B.C.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Certificate of Re-Incorporation.

I hereby certify that "The Albion Iron Works Company, Limited," has this day been re-incorporated and registered as "The Albion Iron Works Company, Limited," under section 5 of the "Companies Act, 1897," as a Limited Company, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 9th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and four.

(L.E.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been incorporated:

For the purpose of carrying on a general iron and foundry business, the manufacture of stoves, agricultural implements, and all classes of engines, hoppers, machinery, railway material, and the dealing in all kinds of metal goods, including importation of iron and all materials incident to the carrying on of the said business; and to erect and own blast furnaces for smelting iron and for the purpose of extracting iron ore and for the purpose of building and repairing ships of wood or iron, in any part of the province of British Columbia; and for the purpose of building or acquiring and owning marine shipways for the purpose of repairing ships of wood or iron in any part of the province of British Columbia; and for dealing by purchase or otherwise with the land necessary for carrying on the said business.

Notice is hereby given that three months after date application will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by J. W. Mellor & Co., Limited, to change the name of the company to "The Melrose Co., Limited."

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitors for the Company.

February 9th, 1904.

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You Buy Bear The Name

Our Parlor Brands:—"King Edward," "Heartlight," "Eagle," "Tyrope," "Little Comet," Our Sulphur Brands:—"Telegraph,"

A Quick, Sure Every time by These Brands For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

JAMES MITCHELL, AGENT FOR B.C.

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